

Western Carolinian.

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Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 489.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of postage, &c., the price of *Western Carolinian* have been altered, and will henceforth be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. The paper will be sent to any place except at New York, where the Editor, until all dues are paid, will guarantee to have inserted at 20 cents the square for the first week, and 10 cents each week, they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, which may not be attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, the 1st day of October, 1829.

Michael Albright
Marcus Armsted
Wise P. Almond
Sarah Anderson
Thomas Brown
Marcus F. Beard
Jerem. Brown
John Blackwell
Michael Baker
Moses L. Brown
Rich'd. Bradshaw
Elias Barber
Henry Baker
John Barkley
John Butler
Dan'l. Biles
Nathan Chaffin
Christens Cauble
John F. Cowan
Elizabeth Colter
Martin Cutts
David Cross
Armond H. Cole
Wile Coats
Andrew Cruse
Henry Christian
Caled Cimbrel
Sarah Crump
Daniel Call
Wm. C. Dukes 2
John R. Dunn
Geo. P. Devereux
Jos. E. Dobbins
Elizabeth Edelman
Peter Early
Jas. or Jack Ellis
John Fraley
Jacob Fisher or Paul
Kluttz
Fulton Lodge
Peter Feaser 2
Francis Gibson
Oaks & Griffin 2
Joseph Graham
Caty Glover
John F. Gonikee
Dan'l. Helfer
Buses Hartly
Sam'l. Huic
James Hyde
James E. Hele
Johnno. Hulen
Wm. A. Howel
John Hughes
Westly Harris
James E. Hele
Col. J. W. Hunter
Henry Hill
Eveline Henderson 2
George Howard
William R. Hughes
Billy D. Haden
Abraham Hill
Celia Hill
Robert Hulen
John Johnston or Peter
Krider
John Johnston
Thomas C. Jones
Sam'l. Johnston
3790 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

New  Goods,
FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND
CHEAPER
THAN EVER!

A RE now opening at the subscriber's Store in
Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 86

Mansion Hotel,
IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,
By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant Establishment is

situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor

has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place: the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

The Northern, Southern, Lincoln and Chears STAGES, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829. 891

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of

GOODS;

consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery,

Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.

October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

DANIEL W. CRESS,

AS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assort-

ment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crock-

ery, a good assortment of Boiling

Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets,

and every article usually

asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entire-

ly for cash, and he is determined to sell them

as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to

punctual customers on a short credit. The pub-

lic are respectfully invited to call, examine, and

judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

THE THOROUGH BREED HORSE

ERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays: and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

84 S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

Gold Washing Machine.

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby fore warn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission.

RICHARD LEE,

Rutherford Co. Sept. 1st, 1829. 791

THE GOLD REGION.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian:

SIR: I send you some extracts from a Report

of our Gold Region in the Southern States, read

before the Lyceum of Natural History in the

City of New York, and to be published in Sil-
man's Journal of Science and the Arts. The re-
port is by Mr. Nash, known to the public of

North Carolina; and it is by his permission

that I have made the following selections for
your paper, should you think them sufficiently
interesting to its readers. I have the honor to
be, respectfully, &c. LOUIS D. WILSON,

New-York, Sept. 22d, 1829.

"The Gold Region is much more ex-
tensive than has been hitherto supposed;
it commences in the neighbourhood of the
Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, in the State of Alabama, and extends north-east through the western parts of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, the middle parts of Virginia, Maryland, and finally a narrow strip or belt reaches the Delaware river, a few miles west of Trenton, New Jersey.

The width occupies the greater part of the whole great slope from the foot of the Blue Ridge, or Alleghany Mountains, to the small granite ridge seen along the borders of the diluvial formation or lower country.—through the Southern country, from the Delaware to the Catawba.

A narrow strip or band only extends through Pennsylvania, which may be seen a few miles west of Philadelphia, on the roads either to Bethlehem or Harrisburg; but South of the Susquehanna, by far the greater part of the surface of the country between the Blue Ridge and the diluvial, is made up of the gold formation. This formation stretches through near eighty degrees of latitude, in a north east and south-west direction; and in the State of North-Carolina, is more than two hundred miles wide, from east to west, comprising an area of not less than eighty thousand square miles.

Within the limits of the gold formation in North Carolina, embraced in the Gold Region, may, for the most part, be called a gentle slope of territory. The streams all run eastward into the Atlantic Ocean: the surface cannot be said to be generally hilly, or mountainous; though some parts present a rolling, broken country, with hills and mountains of moderate elevation. As we approach the Alleghanies, the country becomes bold in its features. The Blue Ridge throws off numerous spurs, eastward; which cut up the country into high, rugged mountains, with their valleys and crystal streams. The main range of mountains, frequently rise to a majestic height, with peaks that tower in sublime grandeur, overlooking a great extent of country, in all directions. One of these, called the Grand Father Mountain, situated between the counties of Burke and Ashe, cannot be less than seven or eight thousand feet above the ocean. It seems like a vast pyramid, on the summit of immense piles of mountains. Nothing can exceed its commanding situation. On the east side, the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers take their rise, and run south-east through North and South Carolina to the ocean. On the north side, and at its base, commences the Great Kenhawa; and, winding amongst the Alleghanies in Virginia, reaches the Ohio river 400 miles distant.

On the west, start the Tennessee and Holston, which uniting, plough south into Alabama, and turning north into Tennessee, unite with the Ohio ten or twelve hundred miles from their source. These streams can be seen from the summit of the Grand Father Mountain, a great distance in their windings and turnings on their way to the ocean. The traveller who reaches the summit of this mountain looks down on the country in every direction, with feelings of sublime and majestic awe. There is a stillness that reigns around him,—the azure sky is covered over him in an immense cavity, with banks of clouds in the horizon, apparently below him. His eye extends over a large portion of North and South Carolina, and Georgia: the state of Tennessee east of the Cumberland Mountains, as well as the high and mountainous range of country in the western part

The battle of Cow Pens in South-Carolina, of King's Mountain, at Ramsour's Mills, at Guilford between General Green and Lord Cornwallis, at Hillsborough under Col. Washington; as well as many important transactions and military movements in Virginia,—transpired within this section of country.

Nor has it been less remarkable for its having been the birth place or residence of many great and distinguished men of our country. In Georgia and South-Carolina, it has produced Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Smith, Mr. McDuffie and others; in North-Carolina, Generals Jackson, General Davis, Governor Caswell, Governor Martin,* Mr. Henderson, and others; in Virginia, Patrick Henry, Mr. Randolph of Roanoke, Mr. Giles, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, chief justice Marshall, Mr. Rives, Messrs. Barbers, and Mercer; in Maryland, Mr. Wirt, the venerable Charles Carroll, and several other distinguished individuals,—have had their birth or residence in the section of country combining the gold region.

The soil in the gold region is generally fertile, more especially on the banks of rivers and creeks. Some of the finest

wheat and tobacco lands in Maryland and Virginia, as well as the corn, cotton and wheat lands of the Carolinas and Georgia, are included in this section of country.

The timber is generally yellow or pitch pine, white oak and hickory, in the eastern part; towards the Alleghanies, along the streams, elm and sycamore, and some soft maple; on ridges, and near the mountains, chestnut, white ash, some beech and sugar maple,—are the prevailing timber.

Grasses, in general, do not flourish so well east of the Blue Ridge; but on arriving amongst the mountains, they are adorned with luxuriant pastures; and all kinds of herbaceous vegetation, are seen in the greatest perfection.

The general surface of the country in North Carolina, embraced in the Gold Region, may, for the most part, be called a gentle slope of territory. The streams all run eastward into the Atlantic Ocean: the surface cannot be said to be generally hilly, or mountainous; though some parts present a rolling, broken country, with hills and mountains of moderate elevation. As we approach the Alleghanies, the country becomes bold in its features. The Blue Ridge throws off numerous spurs, eastward; which cut up the country into high, rugged mountains, with their valleys and crystal streams. The main range of mountains, frequently rise to a majestic height, with peaks that tower in sublime grandeur, overlooking a great extent of country, in all directions. One of these, called the Grand Father Mountain, situated between the counties of Burke and Ashe, cannot be less than seven or eight thousand feet above the ocean. It seems like a vast pyramid, on the summit of immense piles of mountains. Nothing can exceed its commanding situation. On the east side, the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers take their rise, and run south-east through North and South Carolina to the ocean. On the north side, and at its base, commences the Great Kenhawa; and, winding amongst the Alleghanies in Virginia, reaches the Ohio river 400 miles distant.

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of Virginia, and the eastern part of Kentucky,—are within his range. On the south-west, are the ranges of the Alleghanies, coming from a sightless distance, up to the base of the pinnacle on which he stands. On the north east, is the Pilot Mountain, a long mass itself; and the ranges and piles, pillow on pillow, peak on peak, until lost in the distant horizon;—the air he breathes is as pure as the Hesperian breezes; not a fly, or an insect, or a reptile, appears to torment him. The base of the pinnacle that elevates him, has become bald; the trees and shrubs disappear on ascending the main range, until lost in the towering rocks and cliffs triumph over the vegetable kingdom. He finds that he is no longer in the mid regions of the temperate zone. Instead of the vine and the myrtle, the extreme height of his elevation, spurning the productions of milder climes, caps itself with the Norwegian pine, the companion of Hyperborean blasts and storms. There is no spot along the whole line of the Alleghanies, from Alabama to Canada, that will so amply reward the lover of sublime and grand scenery, as a visit to the Grand Father Mountain: though some elevations in South Carolina, as well as others in North Carolina, are very commanding.

The first thing that strikes a person's

attention in the Gold country, is a red argillaceous soil, almost

every where seen. Day after day, and weeks together, he may travel, and the

same peculiar redness will appear by the way-side, in ploughed fields, in ravines along the banks of streams, and almost in every place where the eye can rest. This redness of soil is called, in Virginia,* the red land; and, so far as my information extends, is commensurate with the gold formation. This soil seems to have been formed by the decomposition of the subjacent rocks; and is easily distinguished by its bright redness, from that arising from the decomposition of the sand-stones. It covers the greater part of the Western half of North Carolina; is seen in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama; it occupies the greater part of Virginia, from the Blue Ridge to the low country; is seen in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, and on the road from that place to the Potomac river. The red lands about the heights of Georgetown, and on the road from Washington to Bladensburg, are of this formation. The counties of Frederick, Montgomery, part of Annapolis, Baltimore, and Hartford, in Maryland, are covered to a great extent with this red soil. It often lies over the granite, next to the diluvial formation, in patches throughout the Southern country. The Penitentiary near the city of Baltimore, stands on this soil. Let a person who has travelled in the Carolinas and Virginia, start from Baltimore and go west to Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, distant 75 miles, he will soon recognize his acquaintance, the red soil, after passing two or three miles from the city. The soil has the same peculiar red appearance; and the rocks associated with it, are the same as those seen farther south in Carolina.

The traveller who passes through the Gold country, will see innumerable ranges of white quartz, scattered over the ground in the greatest confusion, on its surface generally, in a north-east and south-west direction. These are called,

by the inhabitants of the country, Flint Ridges, and are the Gold Mines themselves.

To a person residing in the gold region, nothing can be more easy than to discover gold wherever it is to be found. Let him, in the first place, proceed to a flint ridge, especially if it is situated in the red soil: a common frying pan and a spade, are the only implements necessary to commence operations: let him dig up a few spades full of the red earth lying near the surface, and amongst the masses of quartz, or flint; the frying pan being filled with this red earth, he may next resort to some rivulet or spring of water in the vicinity, and commence working the earth; water is to be pretty freely poured into the pan at first, and the whole quantity agitated; at the same time, the earth should be frequently stirred up, so that the water will more completely penetrate all its parts; let fresh water be constantly added from time to time, as the earth is stirred and the pan agitated. This process being continued for a few minutes, all the earthy and ferruginous particles will have become suspended in the water, and floated away as fresh water has been from time to time added; what now remains in the pan, will be coarse pebbles and gravel: water should continue to be poured on these, whilst the pan is constantly agitated, which settles the gold to the bottom by the power of gravitation; the coarser pieces can be picked out by the fingers, while the fine

* Gov. Martin was one of the delegates from North Carolina to the Convention which formed the present Constitution of the United States;

and took notes, and reported the debates on the various subjects which came before the Convention. They were all written out fully by Gov. Martin, in a beautiful, classical style; and would, if published, be an almost invaluable document, for explaining the views and intentions of the framers of the Constitution, at the time this great bulwark of our liberties was established.

The Gov. was one of the Delegates who did not sign the Constitution; and it is said he never published his report of the debates,

because he thought the views of some of the members, as expressed in debate, might injure them in the estimation of the public.

Salisbury

OCTOBER 20, 1829.

pebbles, by turning the pan partly down on its side, and skillfully agitating it, will, one by one, float over the top, and pass off with the water, leaving the gold, if any, behind. This process is to be continued until the whole has disappeared. If, on carefully examining the bottom of the pan after the earth and pebbles have been thus washed away, a solitary speck of gold however minute, is seen in the bottom of the pan, a gold mine has been discovered. The mine is in the flint ridge from which the earth was taken. Pits should now be sunk amongst the masses of quartz, and the earth washed; and if more gold is found, and that in any considerable quantity, a rich mine has been discovered; especially, if on breaking open the masses of quartz, gold is found disseminated through any of them in its native state. If the quartz or flint masses put on a honey-comb appearance, or flawed with little cavities, and contain the red oxyde of iron, either with or without pyrites, these are propitious omens; when one solitary speck is discovered on the surface by washing the earth, the mine is generally rich in gold.

I have conversed with gentlemen who have visited the mines in South America; and they inform me the gold is seldom found on the surface, even at some of the most valuable mines in that country. When mines are searched for, the miners commence on some flint ridge, or at a favorable locality, and dig down, often twenty or thirty feet without meeting with a particle of gold; if, at this depth, two or three specks only are found, the vein is considered so rich as to amply pay for working. Some veins have proved rich where little if any gold has been found for the first six feet down.

On search being made amongst the flint ridges in the gold region, if gold should not be found on the first trial, the operation of washing the earth should be repeated at different places along the whole length of the flint ridge; trials should be particularly made where flint ridges appear to cross one another at right angles, or where they run into another, as at such places the veins, if auriferous, always contain rich deposits of gold; search should also be made in all the streams and rivulets that cut through or cross the flint ridges; The trial should be made by washing the earth in the bottom of the stream and its alluvial banks, just below where it crosses the flint range; and if gold is found, it is pretty certain that its origin is in the flint ridge itself, or if the gold is found on the upper ridge, or beyond the ridge, it probably has been derived from some flint range that crosses higher up the stream.

The vein may be discovered in all cases in a flint ridge by digging pits a few feet from one another, quite across the range where the masses of quartz are found; if the first pit is unsuccessful, some of the other ones will be certain to strike the vein, as it is usually somewhat broken up near the surface; the pyrites, if it contains any, mostly decomposed. Crowbars and pick axes, aided by buckets and windlasses, will be sufficient to raise the ore, until the pits have been sunk so deep as to encounter water, and the vein become so compact as to require blasting; when gun-powder, drills, pumps, steam engines, and other expensive machinery, according to the depth to which the vein may be wrought, will be requisite for carrying on the operations. It requires but little capital to put a mine in operation at its commencement; as the gold every day found, will, in most cases, much more than defray the expenses of carrying on the mine: the cost of putting up pounding and grinding mills, if driven by horse power, will vary from one thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars, horses and all; water power will cost from five hundred to a thousand dollars more, according to the value of the site, and the cost of erecting the dam.

A steam engine, from ten to twenty horse power, can be put in operation for three thousand, up to four thousand five hundred dollars, pounding and grinding mills, apparatus and all. The expenses for quick silver, will be but trifling, to form the amalgamation, as it can always be distilled off, and almost every particle be preserved for new operations. The ore should always be roasted, quartz and all, in a powerful furnace heat, to destroy the sulphur and acid, as well as to crumble the quartz, and render it more easy to pulverize.

Where gold is found in earth, or alluvial deposits, no expense whatever, besides the cost of a few spades and rockers, will be necessary to commence operations. Five hundred dollars will put machinery in operation to wash the earth, upon a large scale, especially if there should be a considerable stream or run of water in the vicinity. The operations of washing earth from the bottom of streams, and alluvial deposits, are generally carried on without the aid of quicksilver, as the particles of gold settle to the bottom by gravitation, while the earthy particles float away by the agitation of the water; but it would be better always to use quick silver, as many of the fine particles of the gold are carried off always with the water. The quick silver should always be put into the rockers along with

ITEMS.

U. S. Office Holders.—It is estimated that *two-thirds* of the office holders now holding office under the general government, are friends, decidedly, of the late coalition. In many of the states, very inconsiderable changes have been made. Few removals of any magnitude have taken place in Pennsylvania. The great object of the coalition party is to retain the present hold they possess upon the government, and to use the whole power it gives them against the present administration. *N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.*

White Mustard Seed is said to be very excellent for head-ache and dispesia. We recommend it to the coalition gentry dismissed from office. Years of fattening on the Treasury, has injured their healths. *ibid.*

Errors Excepted.—The ex consul for Martinique, Mr. John Jackson, he who fired a whole broadside of Mustard seed shot at General Jackson, is not, as we learn, a native of North or South Carolina; he belongs to that important colony called Cape Cod—hails from due east: So that while we believed the ex-consul to be a planter of cotton, he turns out to be a planter of clams; and instead of packing rice, he is a dabster at packing codfish. We thought he was a little too Billingsgate for a southward gentleman. We learn that the ex-consul has determined to take up his residence in this city, and join the anti-masons. *ibid.*

Reform in Maryland.—The coalition party in Maryland, when they got the power, turned out of office every Jackson democrat. Out of forty offices in that state, in the gift of the general government, thirteen of the best, are filled with men who supported the coalition administration. Yet with this fact staring them in the face, the coalition papers cry out proscription. Every effort is making in Maryland, by the coalition party, to retain their power. Are our friends therefore to slacken their efforts? or to put a stop to reform? Certainly not. *ibid.*

Sewing up.—We learn that Ex-President Adams put on his silver thimble a few weeks ago, with the deliberate intention of sewing up Otis, Quincy, Webster and the Hartford Convention gentry. Probably it was for fear of something sharp that made these magnates get Judge Story and Mr. Austin to endorse the character of that famous body.

Editors.—It is stated that of the proprietors of seventeen political journals published in Paris, at least one-third are noblemen or persons of great distinction in the scientific or literary world. The proprietors of one paper, who are three in number, are said to be a duke, a count, and a baron. To be a known writer in a respectable periodical, is said to be the best passport to good society in Paris.

Kingston Jamaica, July 31.—“Flour is rapidly falling. This is a strange market. On the 18th inst. I sold flour at \$25 1-2, and to day at \$24 1-2. The next arrival will in all probability, reduce it a dollar and a quarter more; and if imports are considerable there will be a great loss.”

We learn from the *Columbus [Geo.] Enquirer*, of the 26th ult. that both the Creek and Cherokee Nations of Indians, have come to the positive determination not to relinquish their present territory; but they express a willingness to submit to the laws of the States in which they are respectively situated.

The *New-York Evening Post* states, that *Washington Irving* has accepted the place offered him by this Government, of Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James.

An experimental tour with Mr. Gurney's steam engine has been made. Hills were ascended with the greatest facility—and the result of the trial is said to exceed the most sanguine anticipations.

The marriage of the Emperor of Brazil was celebrated at Munich on the 2d August. The Empress and the Queen Donna Maria were to proceed together to Rio.

The Hon. Mr. Van Ness, our Minister to Spain, and his family, arrived in New York on the 27th ult. He has taken passage in the ship *Fabius*, to sail from that port for Cadiz, about the 15th inst.

Gen. Santander.—The latest advices from Curacao mention that Santander arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 13th ult., where he received his passport, and on the 15th was put on board a Hamburg brig which was to sail for Hamburg. His passport was allowed him exclusively for Europe, the Dictator forbidding him to go into the West Indies or any part of North America, or to write against Colombia; in contravention whereof, he shall forfeit all his property, which remains in hostage; and in case he returns to Colombia he is to be shot, being declared an outlaw, the inhabitants being also authorized to kill him, whenever they happen to encounter him in Colombia.

What has become of the Edgefield Ghost? In reply to this question the editor of the Edgefield paper observes—“The matter has ceased to excite great interest, here, and we do not remember to have heard any thing about it for the last four or five weeks. At our last information, the mysterious voice continued to be heard occasionally, yet much more rarely than formerly. The deception, if there be one, has not as yet been penetrated.”

A large sale of cotton took place at Liverpool on the 21st, and Sea Islands declined £d. from the prices of the week previous, and Uplands, £d.

Philip Bradley, the 2d Assistant Post Master General, has been removed from office. As usual with every act of the Administration, this measure has greatly disturbed the bale of the kennel, Toby-Watkins editors; and, mounted in the ditch, (as Paddy would say) they are most valiantly throwing mud at the heads of the Post Master General, the President, and his Cabinet officers, in consideration for this salutary reform. The Bradleys, if we are rightly informed, were, in some measure, drones in office. ‘Tis true, that some twenty or forty years gone by, they were efficient and valuable officers; but of late years, having been long in office, and old age and its concomitants thickening around them, their vigilance and efficiency have grown in an inverse ratio to the complicated business and importance of the Post Office Department. They were antiquated in their notions, and self-willed in their tempers; and were cloggin the way of introducing new modes of doing business, and of adopting a more rigid accountability for the disbursement of the funds of the department. The interests of the Department, consequently, called for their removal; and the real friends of the government cannot but approve the measure.

A Brute.—Fifteen hundred dollars damages have been awarded by the jury, at the recent term of the superior court at Litchfield, Connecticut, Judge Daggett presiding, against Samuel Griswold, on an action brought against him by his own daughter, for cruelly beating and otherwise maltreating her. We would charitably presume the man was either crazy or drunk when he committed the unnatural violence; for to suppose otherwise, would be to suppose he lacked only *horns and hoofs* to make him a *Brute!*

The Orange crops of Florida are said not to be as large this, as last year; but the oranges are fairer. They will be fit for market the last of this month; when cargoes of them can be obtained at reasonable rates, for cash.

A Mr. Leeman was shot dead at the still-house of Col. Arrington, in Warren county, on the 24th ult. by some person unknown. A man by the name of Roane has been apprehended, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the deed; and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

Georgia.—The elections, for a Governor, members of the Legislature, and a member of Congress in place of Mr. Gilmer, resigned, took place in this state on the 6th inst. In the few counties from which we have heard, there seems to have been a close contest for Governor, between *George R. Gilmer* and *Joel Crawford*. We are inclined to think the former has been elected. The contest for Congress lies between Judge T. U. P. Charlton, and Col. Henry G. Lamar; it is difficult to say which of the two has been elected.

Augusta.—A man by the name of John Guimarin, silversmith, has been arrested and bound over to court, charged with having set fire to his own shop, in Augusta, which caused the recent destructive fire in that city. He is a man of good property, and had hitherto borne a good character; and his conduct, if guilty of the atrocious act, is inexplicable.

The Difference.—We perceive that a Justice of the Peace has been recently tried before the superior court in one of the counties of the state of New-York, for misdemeanor in office, in issuing a process in blank—or in other words for signing a blank warrant, or other precept, leaving it to the officer to fill it up to his own liking; he was convicted, fined \$5, and deprived of his office. Now in North Carolina, we have heard Magistrates threatened with an impeachment, and deprivation of office, for what was charged against them as neglect of duty, in refusing to sign a half quire, or less, of blank warrants, for a Constable to fill up at his own discretion. So much for the difference in the mode of doing business in North Carolina and New-York: here a magistrate is vilified and threatened with an impeachment, for refusing to do what in New-York he is fined and broken for doing.

Important Medical Operation.—We have been requested to state, that a little son of *William Welch*, Esq. of Haywood county, between two and three years old, accidentally, while eating some water-melon, sucked a seed down its windpipe. It immediately became nearly suffocated, and was apparently in the agonies of death: the father carried his child about 60 miles, to Asheville, Buncombe county, and submitted it to an operation, under Dr. *James F. E. Hardy*; which was performed on the 10th ult. by making an incision into the wind-pipe, and the seed thus extracted. We are advised that this delicate operation was performed with much tenderness and skill, by Dr. Hardy. The child was, at one stage of the operation, to all appearance dead; but was resuscitated by the Doctor's inserting a tube into the orifice in the wind-pipe, blowing breath into the body, and thus re-inflating the lungs. The case is well attested.

Portugal.—Jacob Frederick Torlade Pereira d'Azambuja, has been recognized by the President of the United States, as Charge d'Affaires of the King of Portugal. Don Miguel, it seems, then, is viewed as the *real Simon*, in the scramble for the crown of Portugal.

Com. Porter arrived in Washington City, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. from Mexico. He came passenger in the brig *Bevan*, from Vera Cruz, and landed at Chester, on the Saturday preceding. He is understood to be the bearer of despatches from the Mexican to our government.

Warning to Horse-Racers.—A match horse race was lately run in Washington county, New York; one of the horses stumbled over a cow in the road, and threw his rider, David Robertson, and fractured his skull so badly, that he died in 36 hours after. This melancholy casualty might at this particular juncture, be profitably pondered by some people hereabouts.

The present Pope, Pius VIII, has raised the city of Mobile, state of Alabama, to an Episcopal See; and appointed the Right Rev. Dr. Michael Purifer its first Bishop, as also Vicar Apostolic of the Floridas.

The city authorities of Augusta, have offered a reward of one thousand dollars, for the detection of the incendiary who lately fired that city.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

This talented and august body assembled in Richmond, on Monday, the 5th inst. On motion of James Madison, former President of the United States, James Monroe, late President of the United States, was unanimously elected President of the Convention. A committee was appointed, one member from each senatorial district, to arrange the mode of procedure, in the important business before the Convention. Important results are anticipated, from the deliberations of this grave and dignified assembly of patriots and statesmen. We shall endeavor to present a summary account of their proceedings to the readers of the Carolinian.

George W. Munford was elected Secretary to the Convention; Thomas Ritchie, Printer; Wm. Randolph, Sergeant at Arms; Littlebury Allen, and William W. Gray, door-keepers. Mr. Monroe's address, on being induced into the chair, shall be given in our next.

The Maryland elections show an accession to the Jackson strength in that state. The gallant Col. Mitchell, elected to Congress from the Harford and Kent district. The Jackson candidates in Baltimore, Messrs. Howard and Brown, are elected by an increased majority. Dr. Benjamin Semmes, is supposed to have been elected to Congress from the Annapolis district, over John C. Weems, Esq. the late member.

Bank Dividends.—Of the sixteen Banks in the city of Boston, four have recently declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.; three of 2½ per cent.; two of 2 per cent.; one of 1½ per cent.; and five, nothing. The Boston Banks formerly declared dividends of from 4 to 6 per cent. every six months.

The Cherokees.—It appears that during last summer, Gov. Carroll, of Tennessee, was commissioned by the President to visit the Cherokee Indians, and ascertain whether they could be induced, in any event, to remove West of the Mississippi river: the last Nashville Republican contains a correspondence between Gov. C. and the Head Men of the Cherokee Nation; and from the reply of the latter, it seems they are *unalterably determined* not to leave their present location. They express the most perfect friendliness and loyalty for the people and government of the United States; but are solemnly resolved never to listen to any propositions for their removal.

Gen. Carroll was inaugurated as Governor of Tennessee, on the 1st inst. After prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hume, Gen. Wm. Hall, the acting Governor, delivered a short and impressive address; when the oaths of office were administered by Judge Whyte, to the new Gov.; the latter, after these ceremonies were ended, delivered a brief and appropriate address, the whole was closed by prayer, from the Rev. Mr. Fall.

William K. Turner, Esq., has been elected by the Legislature of Tennessee. Attorney General of the 10th Senatorial district of that state; the second ballot was, 40 for Turner, 18 for Wm. G. Harris.

John A. Aiken, has in like manner been elected Solicitor General for the 3d district; and George W. Terrell, of the 13th district.

It is perhaps generally known, that the Portuguese Island of Terceira, holds out against the government of Don Miguel: the squadron of the latter, in all 17 sail, with 1800 troops, made an attack on the east end of the Island, on the 26th July; but the inhabitants rushed down upon them, drove them off, killing and wounding a large number; so that the expedition completely failed, and the fleet dispersed—some of the vessels sailing for Portugal, others for some of the other Islands.

Owing to the sickness of Judge Mangum, no superior court was held in Raleigh. It is suggested that a court of oyer and terminer, or circuit court, be held in that county.

In reply to all the twaddle we hear about Edators, it may be well to state, that out of 1000 in the Union, 30 have been appointed to office, and 7 only to offices worth accepting. N. Y. Cour.

Sickness.—In New Orleans one hundred and twenty-nine deaths were reported during the week ending the 29th of August. Accounts to the 8th of September represent the Fever as extending into the country, and in the city the sickness was every day increasing in malignity. At the Bay of St. Louis six privates and an officer of the company of United States troops stationed there, had died of the fever.

A letter from Key West, dated Sept. 2, states that much sickness prevails there, and a great number have died. Almost every person who could get away has left the island.

Idle rumor.—The London papers contain a report from Mexico, that the government of the United States has offered to loan Mexico 50 or 60 millions of dollars and to take Texas and California as security; if the money is not repaid with in a certain time, then these provinces are to belong to the United States. This silly story has frightened some of the London editors: one says, "we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggrandizement of America." Hamp. Gaz.

Worse and Worse.—At a recent election of charter officers in Albany, N. Y. the Jackson candidates were elected in every ward. Surely this is proof positive of the declining popularity of the present administration.

Old Dominion.

Fever in New Orleans.—We have papers from New Orleans to the 12th ult. The fever continued to rage, but not so extensively as it had done for a few weeks previous, owing, remarks one of the papers, to the want of unacclimated subjects to act upon. The weather had become more cool and dry. A writer in the Louisiana Advertiser of the 12th recommends the leaf of the plantain tree as an antidote against the yellow fever. The writer is no physician, but speaks from experience, the best teacher after all.

Old Damask.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 6th inst.: "We have been favored with the perusal of a Plymouth, (Eng.) paper of the 27th August, (brought by the packet ship *Robert Edwards*, Capt. Sherriff,) containing London dates to the evening of the 25th. Under the latter date, it is mentioned that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, no mail from Paris had been received on that day. It was however said that a Telegraphic Despatch had been received at Paris, announcing the entrance of the Russians into Constantinople—but this rumour was considered in London, as at least premature. Our previous London dates were to the evening of the 24th August; Paris of the same date, and accounts from Constantinople to 30th July. We find in the Plymouth paper a Constantinople date of 31st, under which is the news of the burning of a large number of houses at Pera, which we published under date of July 30, per ship *Napoleon*.

Orders had been given by the British government, to the masters of packets between Falmouth and Lisbon, to permit their vessels to be searched by the Portuguese vessels of war. This regulation, it is stated, would allow the Portuguese government to take from British vessels any of its subjects charged with offences against the state.

Constantinople was captured by the Turks on the 29th of May, 1453, and has ever since been the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and the seat of oppression in the E. st. Its population is estimated at 6 or 700,000 souls, and its situation on the Bosphorus gives it a perfect command of the commerce of the Black Sea. Having now passed into the hands of a Christian nation, its resources and advantages will, in all probability, be more generally diffused than when under the domination of the Turks.

The Boston papers of the 1st inst. announce the arrival at that port of the brig *Goliath*, Capt. Davies, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of Augus. The Captain states, that just before his departure, intelligence was received that the Russians had possession of Constantinople.

And a letter has been received at Philadelphia, dated at Havre, France, 26th August, which also says that news had just been received from Paris, that the Russians were in possession of Constantinople.

The Russians in Asia.—The London Courier notices that Erzeroum was taken, "and all those glorious advantages gained" on the 9th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Pultowa, a day celebrated in the annals of Russia. The Russians are now encamped for the first time on the banks of the Euphrates, with the fertile plains of Turcomania, the ancient Assyria, before them, and without an enemy to prevent their progress. Erzeroum was the centre of all the forces and resources collected by the Turkish Government, to carry on the war in defence of its Asiatic provinces.

Mr. Poinsett.—In New Orleans one hundred and twenty-nine deaths were reported during the week ending the 29th of August. Accounts to the 8th of September represent the Fever as extending into the country, and in the city the sickness was every day increasing in malignity. At the Bay of St. Louis six privates and an officer of the company of United States troops stationed there, had died of the fever.

In public life, Gen. Holmes was distinguished for pure disinterested love of country; in private life for sincere friendship and strict integrity; as a neighbor he was kind and benevolent, as a husband and father, affectionate and indulgent. He lived esteemed by his friends for his many virtues, and died regretted by all who knew him. *Fayetteville Observer.*

Branch Bank at Buffalo.—It is said in the Buffalo papers that William B. Rochester, Esq. has been appointed President of the United States Branch Bank at that place. The selection gives great satisfaction.

The ill-fated Geo. Swearingen, former Sheriff of Washington country, Maryland, and lately convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung on the 2d inst. In the presence of four or five thousand spectators.

Rat. Register.

The Match Race for \$5000 a side, between Wm. R. Johnson's Colt by Sir Archy, and Col. Stevens' Colt by Eclipse, was run over the New-York course on the 1st inst. It was won by the Eclipse Colt in two heats, by about four lengths. The race was made before the colts were foaled, and was what is called a produce match. The sum was \$5000 aside, half forfeit.

Constantinople.—Capt. Frankland states, in his travels in Turkey, that the population of Constantinople is, and has been since the year 1821, greatly upon the decline. The very spirit of the inhabitants seems to have been struck as by a torpedo. In their hatred to the Christians they have however suffered no change. This seems to be unalterable, and to be far more prevalent among the women than the men; the former of whom, with no less taste than delicacy, frequently honor the Christian traveller by spitting in his face.

Wheat.—The price of this article is fully sustained, owing as well to the scarcity in market, as to the influence of the last European advices. Best Red readily commands \$1 and white Wheat \$1.05.

Petersburg Insel. 9th Oct.

MARRIED,

In the Forks, on the 1st inst. by B. Gardner, Esq. Mr. Joel Pickler to Miss Charlotte Smoot, daughter of Mr. Thos. Smoot—all for Jackson.

In Surry county, on the 24th ult. Mr. Gabriel T. Moore, of Stokes county, to Miss Mary C. Franklin, daughter of Meshach Franklin, Esq. of the former county.

DIED,

In Lexington, Davidson county, on Saturday, the 10th inst. Samuel Duerberry, Esq. aged about 70 years. He was a Whig, and an officer, in the Revolutionary War; and served his country faithfully and zealously. He was a native of N. Jersey, but emigrated to this part of the country at an early period. He was for many years a Magistrate of Rowan county, and served the county as a member in the Legislature. He was an enterprising and thrifty man, and a useful and highly respectable citizen.

At his residence in Sampson county, on Tuesday the 26th ult. Gen. GABRIEL HOLMES, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Gen. Holmes was educated at Cambridge in Massachusetts, and early in life engaged in the practice of law. He was several years elected to represent the county of Sampson in the State Legislature, and was for a considerable period a member of the Council of State. In 1821, he was chosen Governor of North Carolina, and served a constitutional term; after his retirement from the executive chair, he was elected to represent the 5th Congressional District in Congress, and at the time of his death, was the member elect from that district. The estimation in which he was held by his constituents, was fully manifested in the result of the last election; for though he was worn down by long and painful suffering, so as to be unable to mix much with the people, such was their regard for his character and services that they re-elected him by a very handsome majority.

In public life, Gen. Holmes was distinguished for pure disinterested love of country; in private life for sincere friendship and strict integrity; as a neighbor he was kind and benevolent, as a husband and father, affectionate and indulgent. He lived esteemed by his friends for his many virtues, and died regretted by all who knew him. *Fayetteville Observer.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices. October 17.....Cotton 13 to 14 cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 10 to 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 60 to 70, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville. Oct. 7.....Cotton 64 to 72, bacon 5 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 54, lard 75, molasses 32 to 34, sugar 84 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 to 90, whiskey 24 to 28....U. S. bank notes 14 to 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ to 2.

Charleston. Oct. 5th.....Cotton 7 to 9½ cents, flour 7 to 7½, whiskey 26 to 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 3 to 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 35, corn 42 to 46, coffee 11 to 15....N. Carolina bank bills 2 to 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Cotton.—The receipt of New Upland Cotton continues small, and the sales are in proportion. The highest price obtained this week was 9½ cts. We therefore quote new at 9 to 9½ cts. In old Cotton there was nothing done. *Cour.*

Petersburg, Virg. Oct. 9th.....Cotton 9 to 10, Flour 4.62 to 5, Wheat \$1, corn 44 to 52, black eyed Peas 49 to 50, Virginia Hams 8 to 9.

Richmond. Oct. 9.....Cotton 8 to 9½, wheat 1.05, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 42 to 45, whiskey 26 to 27, flour 5½.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 25.....Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhwa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Philadelphia. Oct. 1.....Cotton 9 to 10, Flour 4.62 to 5, Wheat \$1, corn 44 to 52, black eyed Peas 49 to 50, Virginia Hams 8 to 9.

Philadelphia. Oct. 9th.....Cotton 8 to 9½, wheat 1.05, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 42 to 45, whiskey 26 to 27, flour 5½.

Philadelphia. Oct. 9th.....Cotton 9 to 10, Flour 4.62 to 5, Wheat \$1, corn 44 to 52, black eyed Peas 49 to 50, Virginia Hams 8 to 9.

Camden Oct. 10.....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden miles 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 30 to 30½, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

New-York. Oct. 6.....Cotton 8½ to 10½, flour 6.67 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.04 to 1.06, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 43 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern. Oct. 10.....Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to 6½, wheat 1.00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 8 to 10, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 to 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington. Oct. 7.....Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Lynchburg, Virg. Oct. 8.....Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4.37 to 4.50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, Bacon 7½ to 8—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 8.....Cotton 8 to 10, flour 5 to 6, whiskey 26 to 30, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 37 to 60, salt 87.

Baltimore. Oct. 8.....Flour \$6½ a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston. Oct. 3.....Cotton 9 to 10½, flax 9 to 11, flour 7 to 7½, corn 50 to 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 to 8½.

SALES AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

ON Tuesday the 20th day of October, will commence the sale of an Entire and Valuable Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware, Groceries.

Among which are, Superfine, fine, and common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, Vestings of toilet, swansdown, silk, and Merseilles,

Silks, figured and plain, black and colored, Satins, Levantines, and Samsets, Muslins, cambrie, jacquet, mull, book and Swiss, plain and figured, Hosiers, cotton, worsted and silk, men and women's, Gloves, baver, silk, kid, and horseskin, Calicoes, Irish Linens, and Dimities, Shawls and Hkfs. Merino, Silk and Cotton, &c. Laces, Thread, Bobbinet and Cotton, Lace Collars, Capes, Veils &c. Ribbons, Cotton Balls, Tapes and Bobbins, Also several Bales of Domestic Goods.

The Sale will be on liberal and extended credit, and continue from day to day until closed and the Goods ready for examination two days previous to the Sale.

WILKINGS & CO., Auctioneers.

Fayettville, October 8, 1829.

Groceries, at Auction

ON Friday, October the 23d, at the subscribers Store in Fayetteville, a large and valuable assortment of **GROCERIES, &c.**

WILKINGS & CO. Auctioneers.

Terms at sale. 1w

Negroes for Sale.

NOTICE.....In compliance with a Decree of the Court of Equity of the county of Randolph, I shall expose to public sale, upon a credit of twelve months, on Monday the second day of November next, on the plantation whereon Thomas Little resided at the time of his death, upwards of thirty Negroes, belonging to the estate of the said Thomas Little, dec'd. and of the estate of Catharine Little dec'd.; consisting of men, women, boys and girls; all young, and generally very likely. B. ELLIOTT, c. m. e.

Price of advertising, \$1 190

Valuable Property.

A CARD.
A. TORRENCE & Co.
HAVE removed to the north corner of the Court-House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel, where they are disposed to sell
GOODS very low.
Salisbury, September 18th, 1829. 83

CHEAP NEW GOODS.



GEORGE W. BROWN
IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of
DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Crockery,
Paints, Dye Stuffs,
Boots, Shoes,
Groceries, &c.

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto.
Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland Gin, old Cognac

Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.
Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6m11

Great Bargains!
THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible, in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

330 acres of Land, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'k. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres Land, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow ground, of first quality.

Also a number of Sills and Tin Ware, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

Also, new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS,
Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 83

N. B. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed of one sale.

E. C.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

To Cotton Ginnings.
THE subscriber will continue the Boating Business between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of Merchandise, and transportation of Cotton, and other produce committed to his charge. His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE,
Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale or retail. 6m11 JOS. H. TOWNES.

Medical College of
SOUTH CAROLINA.

The annual course of LECTURES in this Institution, will be resumed on the second Monday in November, on the following branches: Anatomy, by JOHN EDWARD HOLBROOK, M. D. Surgery, by JAMES RANSAY, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by HENRY DICKSON, M. D. Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by T. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D. Chemistry, by EDMUND RAVENEL, M. D. Natural History, by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D., and Botany, by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D. Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, by J. WAGNER, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, by J. WAGNER, M. D. HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, Aug. 19, 1829. 89

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Cox vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829. 10

Sam'l. HENDERSON, c. t. m. s. e.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

Sam'l. HENDERSON, c. t. m. s. e.

Emporium of Fashion!

WM. J. COWAN, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Rowan county and the public in general, that he has taken a Shop at Cowan & Reeves's Store, Wood Grove, in said county, 13 miles west of Salisbury; where he intends carrying on the

THLORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. Having made arrangements regularly to receive the New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, and having himself worked in the most fashionable shops in the state, he feels a confidence in stating, that his garments will not be excelled, as to style, fashion, and durability of workmanship.

All orders from a distance, shall be promptly attended to, and executed at short notice.

He hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The smallest favor will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.

Wood Grove, Rowan co. Oct. 8, 1829. 390z

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Bargains, in LAND.

THE subscriber having more Land than he can conveniently keep in cultivation, is desirous of disposing of the following tracts, viz:

A tract containing 24 acres, lying on the South Fork of the Yadkin river, 7 miles north of Statesville, with a dwelling-house, and 20 acres cleared and in cultivation. Another tract of 160 acres, lying on the waters of said river, with a dwelling-house, barn, and 25 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 144 acres, adjoining the above, 11 miles north of Statesville, on the main road leading from thence to Wilksboro. Another tract of 138 acres, on the waters of Rocky Creek, unimproved. Another tract, of 100 acres, on the waters of Elk Shoal Creek, adjoining lands of N. Norton; with a house, and 8 or 10 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 80 acres, on the waters of Third Creek, 8 or 10 miles north west of Statesville, with a house, and about ten acres in cultivation. And another tract, of 50 acres, unimproved, on the South Fork of the Yadkin river.

Prices and payments will be made accommodating, and can be known on application to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Iredell county, N. C.; or, in his absence, to John Feimster.

Persons desirous of obtaining bargains, and settling themselves in healthy country would do well to call and examine for themselves. There are churches, grist mills, saw mills, wool machines and cotton gins, convenient to the above lands; and there are on them plenty of good pure wholesome springs of water. Gold has been found on lands adjoining two of these tracts.

ABNER FEIMSTER.

October 1st, 1829. 390

To Cotton Ginnings.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the Gin Making Business, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair Gins, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

S. SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 10

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Cox vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829. 10

Sam'l. HENDERSON, c. t. m. s. e.

POETRY.

"I, too, have seen the vaporous stream
Which flows through fancy's airy bower;
Enjoyed the soft enchanting dream
Of rhyme, and felt its magic power."

ARAB GIRL'S SONG,
A lonely Arab maid,
The desert's simple child,
Unskill'd in art by which, 'tis said,
Man's love may be beguiled,
Like some uprooted flow'r am I,
Upon a river flung;
To float a little hour, then die
Unheeded, as I sprung.

But if thy friendly hand
Should lift me from the tide,
And bear me to some distant land,
To bloom the bosom's pride;
O, sooner from his darling rose
The nightingale small roam,
Than I disturb that heart's repose
Which love hath made my home.

THE MIND DISPLAYED.
"Tis not the lily and the rose
Combining on beauty's cheek;
Or the bright eye alone, bestows
The charm that seems to speak.

"Tis not the dimpled smile alone,
Round coral lips that plays;
But 'tis the bright reflection, shown
From intellectual rays.

Thee a pow'ful charm bestows,
Bright index of the mind;
Where ev'ry feature sweetly glows,
In ev'ry glance combin'd!" CONDELIA.

—•—•—

The following beautiful lines, of which Dr. Hawkesworth is the Author, are said to have been composed and repeated, by him on awakening in the morning, about a month previous to his death.

Journal of Humanity.

"In sleep's serene oblivion laid,
I safely pass'd the silent night,—
At once I see the breaking shade,
And greet again the morning light.

New born, I bless the waking hour,
Once more with awe rejoice to be—
My conscious soul resumes her power,
And springs, my gracious God, to thee.

"O! guide me through the various ways,
My doubtful feet are doom'd to tread;
And spread thy shield's protecting blaze,
When dangers throng around my head.

"A deeper shade will soon impend,
A deeper sleep my eyes oppres;
Yet still thy strength shall me defend.
Thy goodness still shall deign to bless.

"That deeper shade shall fade away,
That deeper sleep shall leave my eyes,
Thy light shall give eternal day,
Thy love, the rapture of the skies."

—•—•—

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

THE SILENT CONFESSION.

To a Lady who asked the author if he could interpret the blush he saw.

O yes, 'twas a fervor of feeling,

That gush'd like a stream from the heart,

And flew through the pulses, revealing

What language could never impart.

It gave to that frame an emotion,

Which sweetly the feeling confess,

A zephyr might breathe on the ocean,

And awake such a swell on its breast.

The glow on thy visage express'd it,

'Twas borne to my heart in a sigh;

An eloquent silence confess'd it,

It spoke in the glance of thine eye.

In short, 'twas the soul of my treasure,

Arousd in alarm from its sleep,

That flew to those windows of azure,

And lifted their curtains to peep. REUBEN

—•—•—

POWER OF LOVE.

Concluding lines of Sheridan's epilogue to the play of the Rivals.

The poorest peasant of the poorest soil,

The child of poverty and heir to toil,

Early from rambler love's impartial light [night,

Steals one small spark to cheer this world of

Dear spark! that oft thro' winter's chilling woes,

Is all the warmth his little cottage knows."

—•—•—

A KIND MOTHER'S ADVICE TO HER SON.

"Whene'er you marry," to her son

A prudent mother said,

"Choose for your loving helpmate, one

Rich widow, or old maid;

For any wife may turn out ill,

But, Dick, the money never will."

—•—•—

MISCELLANY.

Whate'er men do, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper seizes for its theme.

—•—•—

HARD TIMES.